NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,) NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET.

VOL. XXIII.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 1845. [No. 44.

CATTLE—CHOKING, POISONS, WOUNDS.

Choking.—Cattle are extremely liable to become choked when feeding on turnips and other roots. A round object, such as a potato, is more liable to occasion suffocation than a more irregular body, as it produces greater pressure on the windpipe, and is embraced more closely by the œsophagus. The appearances attending choking, can scarcely be mistaken. The animal evinces great distress, tries to bring up the obstructing body, slavers at the mouth, pokes its nose, and draws up the neck. After awhile, the abdomen swells, from the inflation of the paunch with gas. Sometimes the beast will die in a very short time, but the urgency of the case depends much on the situation and the size of the obstructing body.

If the rumen is so distended as to threaten immediate suffocation, it will be proper to puncture it; but this, if possible, should be avoided. If the obstruction is situated near the mouth, but not sufficiently so as to be reached by the hand, it can be best removed by means of an instrument so constructed as to embrace the obstructing body by a forceps, and thus remove it upwards by the mouth.

If, however, the substance is situated low down the tube, it will be desirable to force it onwards. For this purpose, half a pint of oil should be given to lubricate the passage as much as possible, and then, the beast being properly secured, a flexible rod or tube, with a knob at the end, should be carefully passed down the œsophagus.

After forcing the object into the stomach, it will be desirable to let the probang remain a short time, if the animal is hoven, (swollen) to afford an exit for the gas; and this may be assisted by pressing the flanks.

No solid food should be allowed for several days, as there is great danger of a repetition of the choking, until the muscles entirely recover their tone.

Sometimes, after all attempts of removing the obstruction, by the methods above described have failed, it will be proper to make an incision through the skin into the œsophagus, sufficiently large to extract the obstacle. Great care must be exercised so as not to injure the important nerves and blood-vessels situated near the part. The beast should be cast for the purpose, and the wound carefully sewed up, afterwards, and for several days the food should consist principally of gruel.

Poisons.—In the early part of the spring, and before the different vegetables have attained their proper growth and smell, cattle are liable to be injured, and even killed, by eating poisonous plants; and especially when they are turned into fresh pasture. It is a great pity that farmers and graziers are not sufficiently acquainted with botany to know the poisonous plants that are growing in their fields. It is a pleasing study, and would be an exceedingly useful one to them.

The plants that are the most dangerous, are the different species of hemlock, and particularly the water-hemlock, the fox-glove, the drop-wort, and some of the species of crows-foot. These plants are not useful for any purpose, and it is to be lamented that the farmer is not able to recognize them, and root them all up. Young calves and lambs, until they have added some experience to the guidance of instinct, are often injured or killed by eating the above plants.

The yew is a deadly poison, and many cattle have been destroyed by it; but they seldom browse upon it when green. The mischief, in the great majority of cases, is done by eating the half-dried leaves and shoots.

Some have thought that cattle are poisoned by drinking from stagnant pools, in which there are venomous insects and every kind of decomposition from animal and vegetable substances. I am disposed to doubt the truth of this; for the cow seems to be naturally one of the foulest drinkers among our domesticated quadrupeds. She will often choose the most filthy puddle, in preference to the clearest running stream. Nature would not have given her this propensity, if such drink was prejudicial to her.

The symptoms of empoisonment vary with the plant that has been devoured. In general, the animal moans sadly, as if in great pain; or a sudden stupidity comes on—or violent convulsions. After eating yew, cattle are often perfectly delirious; and in almost every case the belly more rapidly swells than it usually does in *hoove*.

It is plain that there can be no case in which more speedy and decisive measures are needed; and yet very little can be done, except that useful instrument, (far too little known,) Read's patent pump, is at hand. The pipe should be introduced into the paunch, so that the gas which causes the swelling, may escape. After this, a quantity of warm water should be forced into the stomach, sufficient to cause sickness, and thus get rid of a part, at least, of the offending matter. Then, by introducing the pipe only a part of the way down the gullet, a physic drink may be introduced, that will cause speedy purging. This will be the most effectual purgative: Take an ounce and a half of aloes, croton nut powdered, ten grains; dissolve in as small a quantity as possible of boiling water, and give when the liquid is sufficiently cool.

It will usually be advisable to bleed moderately: drinks of vinegar and water, not exceeding half a pint of vinegar at a time, should be administered, if it is suspected that the poison is of a narcotic kind, and the purging should be kept up by repeated small doses. When the poison seems to be nearly or quite evacuated, the following cordial drink will be beneficial in giving tone to the stomach:—Take caraway powder, one ounce; gentian, powdered, half an ounce; ginger, powdered, half an ounce; essence of peppermint 20 drops.

Cattle are exposed to poisons of another kind, used under the form of medicines. Corrosive sublimate and tobacco-water have destroyed many a valuable ox. An antidote is in these cases usually out of the question, for the constitution is fatally affected, before the owner knows anything of the matter.

Ranking under the general term of poisons, we may mention the bites of venomous reptiles. Our country fortunately knows but one that is dangerous, and that is the viper, or adder; and it is very rarely that cattle suffer from its sting. The beast is generally stung about the head or feet, for it is most likely to disturb these reptiles either in the act of browsing, or as it wanders over the pasture. Cattle bitten in the tongue, almost invariably die. They are suffocated by the rapid swelling which takes place. The udder has occasionally been stung; but the supposed bites on the teats are, far oftener than otherwise, the effect of garget.

The country remedy is not a bad one, viz: to rub the part well with a bruised onion Some follow this up by cramming another onion down the throat. A better application is the following:

Take hartshorn, and olive oil, equal quantities. Shake them well together, and rub the wound and the neighboring parts well with the liniment morning and night.

A quart of olive oil should also be given to the animal, mixed with an ounce of hartshorn. Oil of turpentine may be used when hartshorn cannot be procured; but it is not so much to be depended upon.

The stings of hornets, wasps, and bees, in some cases, produce much temporary swelling and pain. If the part is well rubbed with warm vinegar, the swelling will soon subside.

Leech-bites may be mentioned here. While the animal is drinking from some stagnant pool, a leech will occasionally fasten itself on the muzzle, and afterwards creep up the nostril, and produce a very considerable, and, in some cases, dangerous, bleeding by its bites. If the leech can be seen, or it is certain that it is in the nostril, a little strong salt and water injected up the nose, will immediately dislodge the intruder.

Wounds.—The treatment of wounds is generally simple enough, except in a joint, or the neighborhood of one. The first thing is to clean the wound from all dirt and gravel, which would cause irritation and prevent the healing of the part. A good fomentation with warm water will effect this, and at the same time help to abate any inflammation which may have arisen.

Next is to be considered the character of the wound. Is it a lacerated or punctured one? If it is a lacerated one, we must try how neatly we can bring the divided parts together. If there are any portions so torn as to prevent us from doing this completely, they should be removed with a knife, or sharp scissors. When the edges are brought well together, they should be retained, by passing a needle and strong waxed twine deeply through them, making two, or three, or more stitches, at the distance of half an inch from each other. A little dry soft clean tow should then be placed over the wound, and the whole covered by a bandage closely, but not too tightly applied. The wound should not be opened for two days after the first dressing.

When it is again examined, if it looks tolerably healthy, and is going on well, it may be dressed with the following ointment:

Take lard, two pounds; resin, half a pound.

Melt them together, and when nearly cold, stir in calamine, very finely powdered, half a pound.

If proud flesh should begin to spring, the wound should first be washed with a strong solution of blue vitriol.

If it is a punctured wound, its direction and depth must be carefully ascertained. Fomentations of marsh-mallows, or poppy-heads boiled in water, should be applied for a few days, in order to abate inflammation, and the tincture of aloes and myrrh should be injected into the wound morning and night; the injured parts being covered if the flies are troublesome, but otherwise left open. If the wound runs downwards and the matter cannot escape, but collects at the bottom, and seems to be spreading, a seton should be passed into the original orifice, and directed as far as the very lowest part of the sinus, or pipe, and there brought out. There is never occasion for the introduction of lint into these wounds.—*The Cattle Doctor.*

From the Magazine of Horticulture.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE RASPBERRY.

In our last number, we gave an article on the cultivation of the currant. It was the first of a series of papers we intend to offer upon the cultivation of all the fruits of the garden, which have not been previously written upon by ourselves. We now proceed to treat upon the growth of the raspberry.

The raspberry, like the strawberry and currant, and other small fruits, the gooseberry excepted, has been greatly neglected in its cultivation. Though common in every garden, and every where esteemed, next to the strawberry, for its rich and handsome fruit, yet few individuals have attempted improved methods of growth, by which the size, beauty, excellence, and productiveness of the berries may be increased to a much greater degree than they are generally seen in our gardens.

The raspberry is as susceptible of improvement as the strawberry: yet, while in the latter we have the beautiful Keen's seedling and our own variety, contrasting with such marked superiority over the small and inferior berries of the older sorts, the same varieties of the raspberry are now cultivated that were common twenty or thirty years ago, and they are still deemed the most desirable sorts. The same attention bestowed on this fruit, that has been devoted to the gooseberry, would undoubtedly have resulted in the production of varieties much superior to those at present grown.

The raspberry, like the strawberry, is a native of low and partially shady situations, growing in boggy or soft black soils, which allow its roots to strike deep, and throw up a free growth of its vigorous suckers. It is only in such situations, in their wild state, that the plants are found productive; on light and thin soils, and in high and exposed situations, the growth of the suckers is limited, and the fruit scarcely ever attains any size. Nature thus teaches the proper mode which the cultivator should adopt in the growth of the plants; and it should be his object to follow her, rather than to divert and thwart her in the course she has pointed out for us to pursue.

But how different is the cultivation of the raspberry from what we should infer from nature to be most conducive to its healthy growth. The plants are frequently set out in light and poor soils, crowded together, left untrimmed, choked up with a profuse growth of weak stems, and what little fruit they produce nearly dried up, from the arid situation in which they are placed. On the contrary, in cool, deep, and moist soils, in a sheltered and partially shaded place, the plants throw up suckers to the height of six or eight feet, and produce a profusion of large, handsome, and well flavored berries. So well assured are the most eminent English cultivators of the raspberry, of its love of a cool and moist soil, that some writers have strenuously recommended the use of bog earth and rotten leaves, in the place of the richest loam. We are well assured that the many complaints which are made of the meagre produce of many raspberry plantations, may be attributed wholly to the light and droughty soils in which they are often planted.

We would not here omit to mention the production of seedlings for the purpose of securing new sorts. By hybridization of the kinds, and by selecting the finest and largest fruit, from which to save the seeds, we are certain new and superior varieties can be raised.

To induce cultivators to give more attention to the raspberry, is the object of this article; and, to render our information the more useful, we shall treat of its growth under the following heads:—Situation—Soil—Procuring Plants—Planting out—Winter Treatment—Summer Treatment—Autumnal Dressings—Pruning—General Remarks—and Descriptions of the different Varieties.

Situation.—A cool aspect is of material consequence; and to secure this, the north side of a fence or trellis, which will form a screen from the sun, is the most favorable: on the north side of a shrubbery, or row of fruit trees, is also a suitable place. If neither of these situations are to be had, an open spot in the garden may be chosen, always being careful to avoid the south or east side of a fence. A temporary shade may be effected in the open garden, by planting a row of running beans on the south side. Having selected a proper place, proceed to prepare the soil.

Soil.—A good soil is the most important requisite. Having marked out the size of the bed, if the earth is not naturally very rich and deep, preparations should be made to trench it. First cover the surface with three or four inches of bog earth if to be procured, or, in its place, leaf soil, and if these are not conveniently to be had, good old rotten hot-bed manure, which has laid at least six or eight months: that from hot-beds made in April will do for use in the following October, and if a portion of the bed was leaves, it is so much the more to be preferred. Having spread the manure upon the surface, it should then be trenched in two spades deep, or about eighteen inches, placing the manure at the bottom of the trench. Level the surface, and spade in an inch or two more of the same kind of manure, and after allowing a week for the bed to settle, it will be ready for planting.

Procuring Plants.—The success of planting out, depends considerably upon a judicious selection of plants. Suckers of all sizes are generally thrown up, and many cultivators would naturally select the largest: such, however, are not the best; those of medium size, neither too large nor too small, have the finest roots, and spread more rapidly than the others. In selecting, reference should be had to the roots rather than the tops.

Planting out.—Having prepared the beds, and secured a sufficient number of plants, preparations may be made for setting out. A spade, a rake, and a garden hoe will be the proper implements to accomplish this. The bed being marked out, stretch the line across the bed, from east to west, at the distance of two feet from the walk: commence on either side of the line at one end, by taking out the earth the width and depth of the spade; place in the plant against the line, and throw the soil out of the second hole to fill up the first: in this way proceed until the whole bed is planted, treading the soil lightly around each plant; with the rake smooth and level the whole, and the work is finished. The rows should be three feet apart, and the plants three feet apart in the rows.

Winter treatment.—On the approach of cold weather it will be necessary to protect the plants for the winter. The best method of doing this is simply to bend the branches down to the ground, and cover them with four or five inches of the soil. Some cultivators use leaves, and others coarse manure, but we believe nothing answers better than the common soil in which they grow.

Summer treatment.—As soon as danger of cold weather is over, which is generally the first of April, the plants should be uncovered, and a stake placed to each, to which the stems should be securely tied: the first summer very little must be expected from the plantation, and only a few suckers will be thrown up from each plant; but by the second year they will be more numerous, and produce considerable fruit. As soon as the plants are tied up, proceed to level the ground, and give give it a neat finish with the rake: the only after culture is to keep down the weeds, and the surface loose, by occasional hoeings.

Autumnal dressings.—Enriching the bed at the time of planting is not sufficient to keep the plants in good condition. The beds should have a dressing of two or three inches of compost every autumn. This should be laid on in October and lightly forked in, bearing in mind that a mixture of bog earth, or leaf soil and manure, is better for the plants than all manure. This will encourage the growth of the roots, and in the spring, the suckers which are thrown up to form the bearing plants of the next season, will be much stronger.

Pruning.—The raspberry can hardly be said to need pruning in the common acceptation of that term. All that is required is to shorten the most vigorous bearing stems, and to cut away the old wood after it has produced its fruit. The second summer after planting, the plants will throw up a quantity of suckers: if numerous and small, four or five of the best should be left their entire length; if large and strong, they should be shortened to four or five feet, and the superfluous ones rooted up, unless wanted to form new plantations.

General Remarks.—As the raspberry is a rapid grower, after it once takes hold of the soil, quantities of suckers will spring up, which, in the course of four or five years, will weaken the plants. On this account new plantations shoud be made every fifth or sixth year, and the soil trenched and renewed by the application of the compost already mentioned.

The raspberry is rarely attacked by insects. We are not aware that we have ever been troubled with any during our cultivation of this fruit, for upwards of fifteen years. On this account, it requires very little care at the hands of the cultivator. As a market fruit it is particularly worthy of attention, requiring less care than the strawberry, easier picked, and the finer sorts commanding a good price.

The following is a list of the best kinds now cultivated. A few of them are new, and, as yet, not very extensively known. The kinds we would recommend for a small collection are the white and red Antwerp, and the Franconia; for larger gardens, all the others may be added, which will afford a great variety, and a succession of fruit. The names, with the exception of the three last, are according to the London Horticultural Society's *Catalogue*.

Description of the Different Varieties.

Red Antwerp.—Of fine size, excellent flavor, and productive; one of the best.

Yellow Antwerp.—Syn. white Antwerp. Similar to the last, except in the color of the berries; a delicious fruit, but does not bear carriage well.

Barnet.—Syn. Cornwall's Prolific. A fine, large, red fruit, productive and excellent, but does not bear carriage well.

Common red.—Syn. Old red. The old kind of the garden. An indifferent bearer, and of inferior quality.

Double Bearing.—Syn. Perpetual bearing. Said to be a good and productive kind, having the merit of producing one crop in July, and another in September.

Franconia.—Syn. Seedling Grape. One of the most productive and finest kinds cultivated around Boston. Fruit red, large, and handsome. The origin of this sort is unknown. It was originally received from Vilmorin, of Paris, by S. G. Perkins, Esq. of Brookline.

New red Antwerp.—A notice of this will be found at 256. It promises to be, so far as we have tried it, a very fine variety.

Cretan red.—A fine variety, the fruit large and handsome, rather more tart than the Antwerp, and continues in bearing a long time, which renders it highly valuable.

Besides the above eight sorts, the *new Turkish Turban, Victoria, Brentford, Spring Grove*, and the *Ohio Ever-bearing*, are recommended as very fine kinds. To those who have room, we would advise a trial of them.

[Since the above was written, a new variety of the Raspberry called the *Fastolff* has been introduced. It is highly extolled in England, but has not been tested in this country to any extent, but roots are in much demand this spring.]

ON MISMANAGEMENT OF STABLE MANURE.

Whilst, at a vast expense, the farmer is importing bones from the shores of the Black Sea, nitrate of soda from South America, guano from the coast of Peru and from the African coast, he is, in too many instances, negligent of the manure that his stable and stalls supply. This negligence has been pointed out, and emphatically dwelt on, by every recent writer of authority on Agriculture. As regards exposure to rain, and the injurious effects of it on the kind of manure just alluded to, examples of it, in this part of England (Westmoreland,) where an unusual quantity of rain falls, are of every-day occurrence, and almost every where to be met with: the instances of neglect constitute the rule; of care and attention, the rare exception to the rule. The farm-steadings here are common on declivities; the dung-heap is usually placed on a declivity, often by the side of a road, and, in consequence, after every shower of rain, the water runs off, percolating through the manure, robs it of some of its most valuable ingredients, especially its soluble salts, and soluble animal and vegetable matter, tending to starve the fields and pollute the roads. I have had the curiosity to collect portions of such drainage, and subject them to examination; and I now propose to give the results, as they show, in a very marked manner, the injurious effect, and how great is the loss to the farmer in consequence. The first portion collected was from a heap of stable-dung, fresh from the stable just before a heavy fall of rain, the accompaniment of a thunder-storm, nearly an inch falling in three hours. The water which ran from the dung-heap was of the colour of a weak infusion of coffee, of sp. gr. 1002, to pure water as 1000. With the peculiar smell of stable-dung, it had a just perceptible smell of ammonia, which was rendered more distinct by the addition of lime. Under the microscope, it was found to contain, besides a fine granular matter, and many minute vegetable fibres and scales, particles resembling grains of pollen, and two or three different kinds of animalcules. Evaporated to dryness, it yielded 2.6 per 1000 of brown matter, which partially deliquesced on exposure to a moist atmosphere; emitted a very faint smell of ammonia when mixed with lime, indicating that, in the process of evaporation, most of the ammoniacal salt has been expelled, and was therefore carbonate of ammonia; and when incinerated afforded as much as 51.6 per cent of grey ash—48.4 per cent. of the extract having been destroyed by the fire, which may be considered as animal and vegetable matter. The ash was found to contain the sulphuric, phosphoric, and carbonic acids, and chlorine, with potash, soda, lime, and magnesia, chiefly in the form, it may be inferred, of carbonate of potash, phosphate of lime, sulphate of magnesia and common salt. The proportional quantity of the sulphate of lime was large, as was also that of the fixed alkaline salts, whilst that of the phosphate of lime and the magnesian salt was small. The next specimen examined was from a much larger and older dung-heap, after a fall of 1.12 inch of rain in about 12 hours. The fluid was of a darker brown than the preceding, very similar in its appearance under the microscope, of higher sp. gr., viz., 1008, and yet less rich in an ammoniacal salts, for when mixed with lime, it gave only a very faint smell of ammonia; and its extract obtained by evaporation, when mixed with lime, had no smell of the volatile alkali. It yielded, on evaporation, 10.4 per 1000 solid matter, similar generally to that obtained from the first portion in its qualities, abounding, in like manner, in salts, and those of the same description. The third specimen collected for examination was from the same dung-heap, after a fall of 2.79 inches of rain in 24 hours. It differed so little from the preceding, that it is not necessary to describe it particularly. As might have been expected, it was more dilute, its sp. gr. being 1004. The last specimen I shall notice was one procured from the same dung-heap, after four days of dry weather following the heavy rain last mentioned. It was oozing out slowly in small quantity; was of a dark brown hue, nearly transparent, and almost destitute of smell. Under the microscope, it exhibited a few particles and fibres, a very few minute crystals, without any animalcules. I had expected to have found it a concentrated infusion of the dung-heap, and, as such, of high specific gravity; but it was otherwise: its specific gravity exceeded very little that of the preceding, and was less than that of the second portion, being only 1005, leading to the conclusion that the manure was nearly exhausted of its soluble matter. The weather during the four days without rain, was comparatively cold for the season (it was in September,) with a northerly wind—the thermometer, even by day, below 58° and at night once or twice approaching the freezing point. This low temperature must have checked or put a stop to fermentation, which, in its turn, might have prevented the further formation of soluble matter. The infusion mixed with lime indicated the presence of ammoniacal salts; it emitted a pretty strong smell of ammonia; and, judging from the effects of other re-agents, its composition was very similar to that of the preceding portions; it probably contained a large proportion of vegetable matter, humus and humic acid, than the early drainings; it gave a very copious precipitate with the acetate of lead. The bearing and application of these results hardly require to be pointed out. As the drainage of the dung-heap exposed to rain contains some of the best—the chief ingredients of active manure (excepting always the insoluble phosphates,) it follows, that the more the dung is exposed—the more it is subjected to the washing and percolation of rain-water—the greater must be its loss, the poorer and more exhausted it must become; and that shelter from rain is essential as a prevention; such a shelter as can only be well secured by a shed, under which the manure, if too dry, may be watered with the liquid that may have run from it, received into a tank; and be subjected to such treatment, from admixture or otherwise, as has been found by experience likely to render it more efficient. These results, moreover, I need hardly remark, are perfectly in accordance with the experience of intelligent farmers, in many instances on record, of the extraordinary fertilising effects of irrigation with waters—the washings and drainings of the farm-yard and dung-heap.—*John Davy, M. D., in the Edin. Phil. Journal.*

TRENCH PLOWING.

At a late meeting of the Highland Society, Mr. Aitchison, of Drummore, read an account of Experiments with Trench-plowing, made by Mr. John Proudfoot, Pinkie-hill, near Musselburgh, Mr. Proudfoot has been in the practice, for several years past, of trench-plowing a considerable quantity of land every year for green crops, and last year he trench-plowed 20 acres. The trenching consists of one plow going before and taking a furrow of 6 inches in depth, and another following in the same furrow and taking 8 or 9 inches more, so that together they reach a depth of 14 or 15 inches, and which is accomplished in just double the time required for common plowing. The trench-plowing land requires no working in spring except harrowing or rolling before the planting of the potatoes, and it is this non-stirring of the soil in spring which, in Mr. Proudfoot's opinion, has been the cause of keeping the drought out of his ground, which is a light soil resting on a gravelly subsoil, and preventing the Potato failure in it for upwards of 20 years. Last year he planted 6 acres of Potatoes on the trench-soil, and 6 acres on land worked in the ordinary manner in spring, the entire 12 acres being equally well manured; and though the trenched land was eight days later in being planted, the Potato stems were as early above ground, were much stronger in the stem, and yielded 14 bolls, of 4 cwt. each, per Scotch acre more. The trenched ground yielded 62 bolls, and the other 41 bolls, per acre Scotch, and both were a good crop of good quality.

OXEN vs. HORSES.

An Essay on the Advantages to be derived from a more Extended Use of Oxen in the Husbandry of the United States.

BY J. S. SKINNER, ESQ.

(Concluded.)

As to the breed, there can be no doubt that if regard were had alone to the working qualities of cattle, a skilful breeder might, in a series of years, manufacture out of our own country cattle, a race which would be as distinguished for quickness of motion and endurance, as, by like care, and attention, and skill, the improved Short-Horns have been made, and established for early maturity, symmetry, and disposition to lay on flesh and fat on the most valuable parts. There is, however, in the two cases, this obvious difference in the system of breeding the horse and ox—while the horse is bred and cultivated with a view to the possession of a *single quality*, true economy compels the husbandman as to his cattle, to keep in view and *combine*, as far as he can, several objects in some degree incompatible with each other. Few, for instance, could afford to breed cattle with exclusive reference to the pail, the yoke, or the shambles. For either of these objects a different breed would be taken, while, under all circumstances, for all these purposes combined, we should pronounce in favor of the *North Devon*. It is from this stock that the famous New England oxen are descended. Being of moderate size, and active and thrifty, they are adapted to a wider range of country; and being in itself an unmixed, distinct natural breed, if we may say so, it transmits and preserves its peculiar qualities with remarkable uniformity as to shape, size, color, temper and action; and without demanding, to keep them up to the mark, that extraordinary care and skill in the selection of breeding stock, which must be exercised with some of the artificial breeds.

In a correspondence between Dr. Mease, of Philadelphia, and some English stock-breeders of celebrity, one of them, Mr Chandler, who had repeatedly gained prizes at Smithfield, for cattle that he had raised, says in his answer to certain inquiries—"Not being an advocate for very large animals, nor great consumers, I have endeavored to make use of that description of animals which *pay best for the food they eat*, and are the readiest sale when fit for market. I have, therefore, used the *North Devons*. They are the best breed that I am acquainted with, for the united purposes of labor and feeding, being very active, fast walkers, quick feeders, of a very good quality when slaughtered, and of a size now very generally preferred in our markets to the very large beasts. They are worked in yokes from four to six to a plow, and *plow upwards of an acre per day*; indeed, they *work harder than any other oxen in this country*, for Devonshire is a very hilly country. The Devonshire cows are not of a large size, but very handsome forms, quick feeders, and give milk of a very rich quality. I should suppose that a yearling bull would not be procured in either Devon or Hereford, from the first breeds, for less than one hundred guineas."

Another fact which weighs heavily in favor of the ox is, that his size is not diminished by labor; a consideration dwelt upon with emphasis, by the late John Lowell, of Massachusetts, eminent alike for his knowledge and for his public-spirited use of it.

Were it admitted, as perhaps it should be, that an ox will consume more hay or long provender than a horse, it must also be conceded that the horse refuses much that the ox will eat. Another view which must not be overlooked is, that the ox makes much more and better manure than the horse. He is, in fact, a much better machine for grinding down, by his ruminating process, into manure, all the provender which cannot be taken for sale from the farm. It is in few cases economical, often not even with hogs, to consume the *grain* on the farm; and of all things that eat it, not excepting poultry and pigeons, the horse is the most expensive, as he gives it back in no way but by his labor, and therefore is the last animal that should be kept, when it can be avoided.

We proceed to the practical suggestions which it is believed will be useful to those who may feel disposed to adopt our recommendations.

Breaking.—The sooner this is commenced, the more complete will be the command of the teamster. It would be well, if convenient, to have them *named* and haltered, and taught to stand and to start, to "gee" and to "haw," when not more than a year old, and slightly worked in the summer and autumn after they are two. *Gee* and *haw* are the terms used in most parts of the country.

The directions which follow are taken principally from practical observations by T. P. Stabler, of Montgomery county, who has performed in Maryland, all the requisite labor on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, with but one horse in addition to his oxen.

"The proper time," says Mr Stabler, "for putting them to work, is at three years old; and such as have not been handled, as above recommended, while growing, should be driven round the field for a day or two before being yoked, so as to tire them. The propriety of this is proved by the greater ease with which they are broken, when taken and yoked directly out of a drove, before they have time to recruit from the fatigue of travelling. Instead, then, of being yoked two together, they should be tied by the horns (with a rope slipped over and resting on the top of the head) to the side of a house, taking care that there be no place for the horns to become entangled, and stand tied in this manner till they cease to pull by the cord, which will in most cases be in a day or two. They may then be led very readily, and taught to turn, stop, or start singly, just as a colt may be, instead of coupling two together at first, which any man in the care of horses would condemn, as being most likely to end in the destruction of one or both, which has not unfrequently happened with young steers, when forcibly yoked together in the first instance.

"When two young cattle are yoked and turned loose with their tails tied together, to run and plunge about, they are almost certain to acquire a habit of running away; and even should this not be the case, one, and sometimes both, lose a part of their tail, in these violent exertions. When they are sufficiently broken to the halter, they may be placed side by side, for the purpose of receiving the yoke, having reference to their relative size, strength, and mastership; because, if one is stronger and more free than the other, he should be placed on the off-side, that the team may rather incline to, than from, the driver."

If one should be larger than the other, he will be likely to be stronger and more free; and, should they be put to the plow, the furrow ox, being the larger, the yoke will be kept nearer a level than in the other case. It requires but little observation to see that they are easier to be turned to the right, or made to "gee," than to the left, or to "haw" or "come hither;" therefore, if the master-ox be on the off-side, he will assist in controlling the near or left one, in "coming round;" but when reversed, and the master-ox is on the near side, and he not altogether willing to "come here," the team is sometime stationary; for let the then off-ox be ever so willing to obey the voice of the driver, the horn of the near one speaks a contrary language, equally intelligible. After the yoke is put on securely, their tails should be well tied together, and they suffered to stand tied as before, until a strong pen is built round them, not more than sixteen or eighteen feet in diameter, taking care that the ends of the rails do not extend inwardly. The ropes should then be loosed, if possible, in such a way that they will not be sensible of it. Here they will soon learn to turn themselves about, without one violent exertion, or the least fright. They should be tied up as before, at night, their tails untied, and the yoke removed, to be replaced in the morning as before; and the day following they may be led or driven in a larger space. By this time the cause will be gained in a manner calculated to insure a prime pair of cattle. They may now be attached to something light, and led about for a few hours, daily and gradually increasing the draft, and greasing their necks occasionally, to prevent galling. When put to the cart or harrow with others already broken, contrary to the usual practice, they should be placed *before* instead of behind them; by which arrangement it will be found that if frightened, the old cattle will not let them run; but, if otherwise, they, by running against the older ones, may frighten them also.

There is no point in the comparison between oxen and horses which more strongly illustrates the economy of ox-power, than the difference in the *expense of gearing*.

For each horse employed on public roads, and constantly used, the harness costs, according to the best information, twenty dollars: being one hundred and twenty dollars for a team of six, leaving the swingle or whiffle-trees, which constitute a part of the wagon, out of the question; and this harness is not expected to last more than six years—while for six oxen, the whole gearing, consisting of three yokes and two chains, would not cost more than twenty dollars, and would probably last twenty years.

"In many respects," says Mr Gilman, "proud man must look up to the beast as his superior: man's reason is replete with error; but instinct, or the inference drawn by a brute, from certain sounds and motions, after having once learned their purport, is *infallible*. I have seen the best drilled soldier mistake, for the instant, *advance arms*, for *recover arms*, but never saw a well-trained ox mistake *gee* for *haw*, or *haw* for *gee*; hence, system is indispensable in the management of working cattle. He who would work them with ease and facility, should maintain a strict uniformity in his conduct towards them. They must have names; therefore, calves intended to be raised for working, should be named while young, to which they become familiar by the time they are ready for the yoke. Anything appropriate to their color, shape, &c., is proper; such as bright, broad, line, spark, back, star, turk, golden, &c."

Oxen should never be changed in the yoke after having been broke; the near and off-ox should always remain as such; by changing them, they become confused, and all the benefit of their union is lost.

A temporary change, however, can be made in

one instance to advantage; this is when they hang off from each other, as they are apt to do in bad travelling, when they get fretted; they then cut each other's feet with their shoes; shifting them puts this out of their head for that time.

There are, however, several ways in which oxen may be geared for work; they are willing to earn their bread any way; they have been tried and found to pull by a yoke on the neck, by a shaft lashed across the forehead, and traces to its ends; by traces fastened to the horns; by harness like horses. From these various modes, it is the husbandman's duty first to study the nature and convenience of the ox; secondly, economy and his own convenience, and then select that which embraces most of these desirable objects."

There are but two of these modes mentioned that can be adopted with any degree of success; these are the yoke and the harness. From the former being in general, not to say universal use, the inference is a natural one, that some inconvenience must attend the latter. The form of the ox is one objection to harness; his belly is so much wider than his shoulders, it is embraced so hard by the iron traces as to impede his wind, as well as to be injured by galling. The yoke, on the other hand, being of hard wood, appears to be an instrument that would gall, but I never knew any injury done by it. The neck of the bullock seems by nature fitted for the yoke; the skin, naturally thick, soon becomes so callous as not to be hurt by friction; it is there his strength lies, even to a proverb.

In point of economy, there is a wide disparity between the harness and the yoke; the expense of the former to that of the latter, for eight years' wear, would be as ten to one, and the time of gearing and ungearing is as three to one; in other words, a yoke will cost only five dollars, which will average eight years' wear, and can be put to oxen in two minutes.

A yoke which is properly made for oxen of equal size and strength, will have no particular end for the near or off-ox; but the bows, being sometimes untrue, will fit the neck better one particular way. This the nice teamster will observe, and always put them so. An ox can feel as sensibly as a man the pains of tight or unfitting accoutrements; but not being so fluently gifted, and being too noble and patient to shrink on that account from his task, it particularly behooves every driver to be vigilant that the tackle sits easy and free on his team.

When oxen are unequally matched as to strength the strongest is apt to carry his end of the yoke several inches before the other; this makes the yoke uneasy to them, and is soon remedied by putting the staple of the yoke nearest to the end of the strong ox. It does not, however, follow, that the stronger ox carries the fore end of the yoke. It often occurs that inequality of strength begets such ambition in the weaker ox as will ruin him by his overstraining himself for an even yoke. The driver should be attentive to this circumstance, if he discovers it, and remedy it, as has just been pointed out.

I would have one thing remembered in driving oxen, (which also applies to every species of servants,) I mean the impolitic habit of a uniform harsh deportment, and of keeping the goad constantly going over them; it is a needless tax upon the lungs and sinews; the oxen will not do so much work for it; and, what is worse, they become so callous from this rough discipline, that they cannot easily be brought to any extra exertion when it is indeed necessary.

The benefit of a calm management has been very apparent to me when I have been driving in company with these peevish geniuses; and coming to a steep hill, I would then speak sharp and determned to my team, and apply the goad freely, if necessavy. This treatment, so novel, would be duly appreciated; every one of them would pull as for his life, and the hill would be quickly surmounted; while the driver who has always been speaking harshly, and always been plying his goad, could not here make use of any new argument to stimulate his cattle to the exigence of the moment. The consequence was, he would often have to receive assistance from a team no stronger than his own. Drivers should acquaint themselves with the burthen of their oxen, and not load them beyond it; it discourages and hurts them.

Because they are very strong, many unthinking taskmasters appear to believe them omnipotent. When they are properly taken care of, they are not apt to be sparing of their strength; they are sometimes profuse with it.

Mr Stabler, a nice observer and a practical man, sets it down that a horse must have, when at work, at least three gallons of grain a day, and for six months in a year, one hundred and twentyfive pounds of hay per week. Supposing him to be at work only two-thirds of his time, and during the remainder to be kept on hay or pasture alone, he must consume upwards of ninety bushels of grain and two thousand eight hundred and seventyfive pounds of hay in a year, which latter is amply sufficient, with such pasture as the horse must have, (with some additional coarse food in the winter,) to keep the ox in prime order for work, without the use of any grain. Thus it appears, that for every ox substituted for a horse, there are 90 bushels of grain saved in a year. From data given, Mr Stabler shows a saving on four oxen instead of four horses, in twelve years, *of two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars*—and concludes his observations on the subject with this wholesome advice:

"It cannot be too strongly urged upon those who are about embarking in agricultural pursuits, as a means of securing a livelihood, (and who may be free from many of the prejudices entertained against oxen,) to make the experiment at least, and give the thing a fair trial, before they encumber themselves with that *moth*, a stock of farm-horses; in doing which, it will easily be seen that they hazard nothing; for should any wish to abandon the plan after a sufficient trial, one summer's grass will enable them to obtain, in cash, an advance on the first cost of their cattle, if young and thrifty; and such are always to be had."

Grafting Currants.—The Gardener's Chronicle recommends for the pretty appearance presented, as well as for improved flavor, to graft currants of different colors on stocks trimmed up to a single stem three or four feet high. The tops may be headed down to a compact head, or trained as espaliers in the horizontal or fan method, the two latter modes of training, by the free exposure to sun and air, much improving the quality of the fruit. The importance of trimming the bushes up to single stems, to improve the fruit and facilitate clean culture, instead of suffering suckers to shoot up all around into a dense brush heap, is very obvious to all who have had experience with both methods.

MANUFACTURE OF MANURE.

I think I may affirm, from what I frequently witness in the mode of making and managing manure, that many do not sufficiently consider the great difference between strong and weak manure, in its fructifying quality and durable effects in invigorating the land to which it is applied; and this is an important thing for every farmer to well understand. If straw and hay only, without cake or corn, compose the manure that is taken to the land (and many, to my knowledge, even of those who could well afford to buy them, continue this bad practice,) comparatively it is as sour small beer to a man who has an extraordinary task of perform, and needs the aid of a powerful stimulant to enable him to accomplish it. As the man would fall short under such treatment, so does the land fail in like manner. Now if I can show that the corn given to stock upon a farm, is all returned in extra produce, besides manifold advantages, which your sagacious readers will readily discover, surely all that have the means of entering upon this system will do so. I will take my own business for an example. I shall this winter use 100 quarters of corn upon my stalk, exclusive of horses. I calculate the manure I shall make with which this corn is incorporated will manure well 36 acres, and as my system of farming is three crops and a fallow, three crops will be gathered before the same land will be manured again. I will ask any practical farmer, may I not reasonably calculate upon a quarter of corn per acre more upon each of the three crops, than I might have expected had I put on the same land the same quantity of manure of the weak kind, made from hay and straw alone? Assuming, then, that I get one quarter of corn more in each of the three crops by using the corn, the 36 acres in the three years return 108 quarters extra produce for the 100 expended. Of course it will be obvious to every practical man, that manures should not lie in the yard, exposed to the washing of heavy rains, but made principally under cover, and frequently collected into a heap, and well secured until taken to the land, and especial care taken that the fermentation does not become too rapid; to prevent which any thing may be mixed when it is put together, this is likely to check and cool it. I use sand when I cannot obtain any thing better for that purpose, and to cover the heap over to prevent it being weakened by evaporation. A farmer does not require a philosopher or a chemist to inform him wherein the strength of manure consists; he has only to refer to his cattle-stalls, his pig-sty, and dove-cote; it is there seen that the manure that contains the most corn in proportion to other matter composing it, is invariably found to be the strongest and best.—*A Farmer, in Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

The other end of Antiquity.—Mr Colman, in his entertaining work on "European Agriculture," makes the following capital remark, apropos of an old farmer's confessing to modern improvements:

"I have all reasonable respect for antiquity; but if the presumption may be pardoned, I beg leave to say with Lord Bacon, I reckon that to be antiquity which is *farthest from the beginning*."

The Frost and the Fruit.—A New Castle farmer writes to the Philadelphia Inquirer that the late frosts have not injured fruit trees as much as was apprehended, and that there is a fair prospect of a good crop of peaches.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, April 30, 1845.

LUCERNE OR FRENCH CLOVER.

It seems not a little strange to us, if one-half of what has been said in favor of this grass be true, that it is not more extensively cultivated in this section of the country than it is. We would recommend experiments with it on a small scale, this season, and if we are not greatly mistaken in our opinion, the result of such experiments will be in favor of this grass.

The late Hon. John Lowell, of Roxbury, in a communication published in vol. 8, No. 52, of the N. E. Farmer, upon the subject of Lucerne, remarks:

"Having through your valuable journal, in successive years, recommended the culture of lucerne grass, I feel it to be a duty to state all which my experience and information enables me to do, on the subject. It is cruel, lightly and on trivial grounds, to lead others into error. I waited, therefore, six years before I ventured to recommend the culture of lucerne—a plant far more valuable than any species of clover.

"My own experiments have been much more extensive, since I last addressed you; and they are more favorable to the culture of lucerne than any former ones. On land like my own, I will undertake to say, that lucerne will, in common years, yield more hay to the acre than any other grass. I this year had a piece sowed with lucerne, and tall meadow oat grass, in equal quantities, that is, in such proportions as to equalize the product of each, to wit, 12 pounds of lucerne, a bushel of tall meadow oat seed. It produced three tons to the acre, made into hay on the 30th of May. The lucerne is now (June 23d,) fit to cut again, being nearly four feet high, in rich spots, and three feet on an average.

"With me, it succeeds on all soils except moist ones. I ought to say, however, that many persons have failed in cultivating it. From what I can learn, it is best adapted to warm gravel, or sandy loams, which have a sufficient strength to yield good crops of clover the first year after manure.

"The hay from lucerne is far superior to the best clover I have seen. It is more green than any other hay, and it retains its leaves in drying almost as well as the culmiferous grasses."

The following remarks on Lucerne are copied from Buel's Farmer's Companion:

"Lucerne is a deep-rooted perennial plant, sending up numerous small and clover-like shoots, with blue or violet spikes of flowers. With us it is often called French clover, and is found to be as hardy as red clover. It was extensively cultivated by the Romans, and commended by Columella as the choicest of all fodder. Three quarters of an acre of it, he thought abundantly sufficient to feed three horses during the whole year.

The soil for lucerne must be dry, friable, inclining to sand, and with a subsoil not inferior to the surface. Unless the subsoil be good, deep, and dry, it is in vain to attempt the cultivation of lucerne. A friable, deep, sandy loam is excellent for it. No land is too rich for it. The preparation of the soil consists in deep plowing and minute pulverization. Loudon recommends trenching for it. But a good preparation for it is a potato crop, heavily dressed with long manure, the ground heavily dressed with long manure, the ground plowed very deep, and the manure buried at the bottom of the furrow, and the crop kept perfectly free from weeds.

The season most proper for sowing in the Northern and Eastern States, is about the 1st to the 15th of May, when the ground has become sufficiently warmed to promote quick vegetation.

The manner of sowing lucerne is either broadcast or in drills, and either with or without an accompanying crop. Broadcast, with a very thin cast of winter rye, is most generally preferred in the United States; though drills, by enabling the cultivator to keep out grasses and weeds, promise the greatest permanency to the crop.

The quantity of seed when the broadcast method is adopted, is usually in the United States, 16 pounds; when drilled, 8 to 12 pounds suffice. The ground should be perfectly pulverized, the seed put in with a fine harrow, and the operation of sowing finished with the roller.

The after culture of lucerne, sown broadcast, consists in harrowing, in the spring, to destroy grass and weeds; rolling, after harrowing, to smooth the soil for the scythe; and such occasional top-dressings, with gypsum, ashes, or rotted manure, as the plants may require, or the convenience or the farm best afford. The harrowing may commence the second year, and the weeds collected should always be carefully removed. In succeeding years, two harrowings may be applied, one in spring and the other in the latter part of the summer. If in drills, the crop must be kept clean by the hoe, cultivator, &c.

Lucerne frequently attains a sufficient growth for the scythe, from the 10th to the 20th of May; and in soils that are favorable to its growth, it will be in a state of readiness for cutting a second time, in twenty or twenty-five days, being capable of undergoing the same operation at nearly similar intervals of time, during the whole of the summer season. In the United States, in a good soil, it may be cut for soiling, four, and sometimes five times in the season.

To save seed, the lucerne may be treated precisely as red clover, i. e. obtained from the second cutting, or even the third, the crop being left to ripen its seed. It is easily threshed, the grains being contained in small pods, which readily separate under the flail, threshing machine, or clover-mill."

THE CORN CROP.

For a good crop of corn, it is necessary that the land should be deeply and well worked, and that a good supply of manure should be intimately incorporated with the soil, as every square inch of well prepared ground, is filled with roots, and each rootlet should find its food. Manuring in the hill is much less practiced than formerly, yet a small quantity—one or two pints to a hill—of good fine compost, made of soil, muck or peat, saturated with urine, soap-suds, or mixed with hen or pigeon dung or guano, has a very beneficial effect in giving the corn an early and vigorous start before it can derive much benefit from the manure applied broadcast.

On land containing sulphate or oxide of iron in any considerable quantity, the amount of manure above named, put in the hill, will sometimes double or triple the crop. When corn planted upon a soil containing the above deleterious substances, begins to draw its food from the soil, the leaves assume a reddish purple color, the main root is frequently corroded or eaten off, the plants remain stationary for several weeks, till new roots start out from the base of the plant; but the corn never recovers, and a light crop is generally the result.

The writer of this, last year plowed a piece of good-looking soil, but containing much salts of iron; it was well manured before and after plowing. When the corn was planted, a single handful of compost, made of fine swamp muck, urine, and hen-dung, was put in the hill: (one person could drop the manure from a basket, as fast as another could the corn.) The whole was thus manured with the exception of sixty hills. The consequence was, the unmanured hills produced less than half the amount of corn and fodder that an equal number of manured hills did.

The reason, I presume was, the manure in the hill neutralized the corrosive nature of the soil;—the plants in their early growth found in the fine manure of the hills, a ready prepared and congenial food, instead of the deleterious sulphate and oxide of iron, which the sixty unmanured hills had to swallow in their early growth.

Better plows and deeper plowing, seem to be coming into general use, and more of the cold and inert subsoil is brought to the surface, which is generally injurious to many crops, till it has had the benefit of one or two years exposure to atmospherical influences.

In the hill, a small quantity of manure will be found very useful, even if the soil does not contain any of the salts of iron in an hurtful quantity.

CORN PLANTER.

PLANTING TOO EARLY.

Mr Editor—It is a very common fault with farmers and others in the country, in being too anxious in sowing their garden seeds before the ground has become warm enough to cause the seed to germinate quickly, and much fault is found with the seedsman because the seed fails to grow, when in fact the failure is caused by sowing before the proper season—before the ground is sufficiently pulverized, and warmed by the sun.

In the N. E. Farmer of March 13th, 1844, you published a copy of a letter from Capt. J. Lovett 2d, of Beverly, upon the "Importance of Warming and Pulverizing the Soil" preparatory to committing the seed to the bosom of mother earth. You would probably confer a favor upon many, by republishing it.

Yours, &c.

April 17, 1845. A Country Subscriber.

☞At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on Saturday, 19th inst., it was voted that the ceremony of dedicating the Society's new Hall take place on Thursday, May 15th. Address by the Hon. George Lunt, of Newburyport. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.—*Trans.*

Sage.—It is said that the Chinese wonder that the English and Americans should come to them for *tea*, when they have at home, in *sage*, an article so much superior.

Curran, the impassioned and brilliant Irish orator, said—"The only inheritance I could boast of from my poor father, was the very scanty one of an unattractive face and person, like his own; and if the world has ever attributed to me something more valuable than face or person, or than earthly wealth, it was because another and dearer parent gave me a fortune from the treasure of her mind."

The Philadelphia Gazette tells the ladies that if they will keep their Mignionette from flowering for one year, it will become a shrubby, perennial plant, and its scent will be greatly increased.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending April 27.

April, 1845.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	21	34	52	42	E.
Tuesday,	22	42	60	56	E.
Wednesday,	23	44	66	62	E.
Thursday,	24	42	60	74	S. W.
Friday,	25	57	61	49	E.
Saturday,	26	41	48	41	E.
Sunday,	27	42	57	65	E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, April 28, 1845.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 485 Beef Cattle, 18 pairs Working Oxen, 500 Sheep and 2900 Swine 40 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*.—Prices have further declined. Extra $5,75 a 6,00. First quality, $5,50. Second quality, $5 a 5,25. Third quality, $4 25 a 4,75.

Working Oxen.—Very few Sales noticed—$68, $72 and $85.

Sheep.—Sales from $2,50 to 5.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 4 1-2 for sows, and 5 1-2 for barrows. Several lots to close, 4 1-4 a 4 1-2. At retail 4 1-2 and 5 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $1 75 a 2 00 per bushel. Red Top 60 to 65 cents. Clover—Northern, 8 to 10c.—Southern, 7 a 8c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $1 50 a 2 00 per bushel. Millet, 1 75 to 2 00.

GRAIN. The arrivals of Grain for the last two days amount to about 60,000 bushels, and the market being previously well supplied, a small portion only of the above has been sold.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 00 00—Southern, round yellow, 51 a 52—Southern flat yellow, 49 a 51—do. do. white 46 a 48—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 73 a 75—do. Southern, 70 a 74—Oats, Southern, 28 a 30—Northern do. 34 to 36—Beans, per bushel 1 12 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 32 a 33—Bran, 22 a 24.

FLOUR. There has been a fair steady demand for the article during the week, though at the immediate close little or no activity was displayed by the trade.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $4 81 a 4 87—do. wharf, $4 00 a 4 75—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $0 00 a 4 75—Fredericksburg, low P'd new $4 75 a 4 87—Alexandria, wharf, 4 75 a 4 87—Georgetown, $4 87 a 5 00—Extra do. 5 25 a 5 75—Richmond Canal, $4 75 a 4 87—do. City, $6 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, City, $5 00 a 5 50—do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $4 81 a 4 87—do fancy brands $5 00 a 5 25—Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $3 50 a 3 62—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 50 a 2 62.

PROVISIONS. For Beef and Pork the prices of last week are less firmly sustained, and for a few parcels some reduction has been submitted to.

Beef—Mess 4 no new bbl. $10 00 a 10 50—Navy—$0 00 a 9 50.—No. 1, $0 00 a 0 00—do Prime $6 00 a 6 25—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $15 50 a 16 00—do Clear $14 50 a 15 00 do. Mess, $13 50 a 14 00—do Prime $11 00 a 11 50—do Mess from other States,—a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00—Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 12 a 15—do store. uninspected, 8 a 12—do dairy, 15 cts. a 17—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 8¼ a 8½—do South and Western, 8 a 8½—Hams, Boston, 0 a 9¼—Southern and Western, 0 a 9½—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 5 a 7—do new milk, 7¼ a 8.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

There has been a good demand for both fleece and pulled Wool, during the week, but no improvement in prices has been realized.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 45 a 48 c.—American full blood do 40 a 42—Do. 3-4 do 37 a 38—Do. 1-2 do 35 a 36 -1-4 and common do 32 a 35—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 22—Do. unwashed, 10 a 15—Bengasi do 6 a 12—Saxony, clean. 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 14—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 38 a 40—No. 1 do. do. do. 33 a 35—No. 2 do do do 23 a 30—No. 3 do do do 14 a 18.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.
1st sort Mass. 1843, lb. 13 a 14; 2d do 0 a 0.
HAY, 13 to 18 per ton—Eastern Screwed $12 to 13.
EGGS, 12 to 14.

SPLENDID DAHLIAS. JOSEPH BRECK & CO offer to the public, a splendid collection of Dahlias, including all the old varieties worthy of cultivation, and fifty superb newly imported extra fine sorts.

Catalogues are ready for distribution, and the lovers of this showy flower are invited to call and receive one.

Catalogues will be sent to any part of the country when desired. Orders by mail, post paid, will receive prompt attention.

Also, catalogues of implements; Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Herbaceus Plants; Chrysanthemums; Phloxes; Carnations, &c.

Gentlemen wishing for any thing in the Horticultural or Agricultural line will do well to call at the old establishment, Nos. 51 and 52 Market street, (up stairs) where they will find as extensive an assortment as can be found in the United States. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
April 30.

IMPORTED LONG WOOL SHEEP FOR SALE,

One Leicester Buck and five Ewes, four have Lambs by their side, and one with Lamb. The above are pure blood and will make Sheep weigh 50 lbs. per quarter and upwards when fat. Will be sold low, as the owner is so situated that he cannot keep sheep.

Inquire at the New England Farmer Office.
April 30.

DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

A full blood Durham Bull, from the stock of G. Vail, Esquire, of Troy. A very fine animal, and now one year ten months old.

Also, a Bull Calf of the same stock, five months old,—may be seen at the Farm of John Clarke, sen, on the Worcester Turnpike, in Brookline April 15.

SPRUCE POLES FOR SALE.

500 dozen Spruce Poles, suitable for fancy Fence, Dahlia or Bean Poles; 2000 Spruce Poles, 10 to 30 feet in length; Cedar Posts, &c., for sale by
MOSES FRENCH, Jr.
Boston, April 11. 3m. Maine Wharf.

APPLE TREES

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have on hand a fine assortment of *APPLE TREES*, among which are Baldwins—R. Island Greenings—R. Russeting—Red Streak, fine winter—Niack Pippin, (August)—Monmouth Pippin, winter—Fannulette, fine large fall—Pennock's Red, fine winter—River Apple, early—Early Harvest—Golden Rennett—Wine, very large and fine—Yellow Bellflower—Bleinham Orange—Newton Pippin—Early Sapson—Porter—Williams's Early—Danvers Winter Sweet—Sweet Bough—Early Sweet—Hubbardston Nonsuch—Orange Pippin, (Oct. to Jan)

FRUIT TREES.

Messrs. S. & G. HYDE, Nurserymen, near Newton Corner, have for sale an assortment of *FRUIT TREES*, of every description, which they offer to the public at reasonable prices.—Orders sent by mail will receive prompt attention. Newton Corner, March 31.

SITUATION WANTED.

A young man who has a practical knowledge of Gardening, in all its branches, and who has filled the situation of foreman in one of the best places in New England, for the past two years, wishes a situation in a public or private establishment. Can furnish good reference. A line addressed to J. S., and left at the N. E. Farmer Office will receive attention.
March 25.

NEW AND IMPROVED POUDRETTE.

Made by the Lodi Manufacturing Company, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 43 Liberty street, New York, or at their factory on the Hackensack river, in New Jersey, or by letter, post paid addressed "To the President of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, New York," or from the several agents of the Company in the country who advertise it for sale, or an order sent by any captain of a vessel can obtain it.

Terms cash on delivery—For one barrel, $2; two barrels, $3 50; three barrels, $5; four barrels and up to six, at $1 67 each; seven barrels at $1 50 is $10 50; and at the rate of $1 50 per barrel for any greater quantity, free of carriage and other expenses.

The subscribers are appointed agents for selling Poudrette and all orders directed to them will be faithfully attended to.
Boston, March 26 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WANTED.

A situation by a Gardener, who can produce the best of reference. Apply at this office.
April 9.

KENRICK'S NURSERIES

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.

Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse, Plants, &c. &c.

The new descriptive Catalogue of Fruits will be sent gratis to all who apply.

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Nectarine trees, a great variety of all superior kinds;—Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Franconia and other Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. &c.

Ornamental Trees of the most beautiful hardy kinds, including Limes or Lindens, Sycamores—Tyrolor Scotch Larch, Silver Leaved Abele, Horse Chesnuts, Elms, Weeping Willows, Magnolia or Umbrella tree, Tulip tree Laburnum, Mountain Ash, Purple Beach and Evergreen trees, &c. &c Shrubs, Everblooming Roses, Pæonies, Dahlias, &c. Also Cactuses, Verbennas, and other most showy Green House Plants.

10,000 Peach Trees, the most superior proved kinds.

1,000 Black Hamburg, and other superior varieties of Grape Vines, in pots from single eyes.

Written orders addressed by mail to the subscriber will be promptly executed, and Trees and Plants will be well packed in mats and moss, when ordered for distant places, and delivered at the depot or shipped in Boston, without charge for transportation to the city. Left with Samuel Walker, Horticultural Seed Store School Street, or with Messrs. Breck & Co., Prouty & Co, and Hovey & Co. in Boston, shall receive the same prompt attention
WILLIAM KENRICK.
Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 3, 1845. e.p.9w.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLINE,

A FARM, pleasantly situated on the Worcester Turnpike, two miles from the Punch Bowl Village, containing 72 acres Mowing, Tillage, Pasture and Wood Land. The Farm is well fenced, well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. Upon it is a good Farm House with out buildings attached, including a small Green House, a large Barn, Stable, Sheds, &c. &c., with an excellent Kitchen Garden. The estate will be sold as it now is, or the Dwelling House and outbuildings attached, with the garden and 10 acres of Land, which is separated from the rest of the Farm, by the Turnpike, will be sold seperate.

The stock and implements will be sold by valuation if desired.

Apply to Charles Wade & Son, 86 State street, or John Clark & Son, 108 Court street.
April 4.

New Flower Seeds.

The subscribers have received by the steamer Cambria an additional supply of choice Flower Seeds, containing many new and rare varieties, enumerated in our Catalogue for 1845, which our customers and friends are invited to examine.

They may be had on application at the Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market st. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Guano! Guano!

Just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 20 tons African and South American Guano, of superior quality, the best ever brought into this market. The African, which is part of the cargo of the brig Samos was analyzed by one of the first chemists of this country, and pronounced to be of the first quality; it has been fairly tested by many of the farmers and gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, and has fully equalled their highest expectations. We can fully recommend the South American, which has also been carefully analyzed, and found to be a splendid article, and very superior, being free from stones and hard substances. For sale by the ton, bbl. or bag. Orders addressed to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market street, will be promptly attended to.
Boston, March 25, 1845.

NURSERY.

H. Vandine informs the public, that he has for sale, a choice collection of Pear, Plum and Peach Trees. Gooseberries, Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from three to six years old, Shrubs, &c. &c.

Cambridgeport, Windsor street, 1 1-2 miles from Boston.
March 18, 1845. 2m.

SPLENDID ROSES.

Joseph Breck & Co., have for sale strong Plants of the new and beautiful Perpetual Rose, La Reine, and Cloth of Gold Noisette, at $4 each; Solfataire, $2; New Village Maid, beautiful stripe, $1; Madame Hardy, elegant white damask, $1,—with a great variety of other new and rare Roses. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Boston, March 26, 1845.

"NORTHERN SPY" APPLE.

For sale a few Trees of this very superior winter Apple.
April 23. J. BRECK & CO.

MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM EAGLE PLOWS.

The subscribers have for sale at their extensive Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 N. Market street, *MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM IMPROVED EAGLE PLOWS.*

Mr. Martin's Plows combine new and important improvements adapting them to the different qualities of soil and the various modes and systems of culture His Eagle Plows, as improved, are much longer, the mouldboard, landside and point, or share, all extended without any addition to the width or heel in its work; thus adapting this Plow to the more perfect turning under of the greensward, and inverting of the furrow-slice, so desirable in greensward plowing. The principle of these Plows is such, from where the furrow-slice is received upon the mouldboard to where it leaves it, that it enables the Plow to take up the furrow-slice with the greatest possible ease, bearing equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mouldboard, turning it over with the least possible bending or twisting, and preserving it flat, smooth and unbroken, laying the furrow-slices closely and compactly side by side, and creating but slight friction upon the face of the mouldboard in passing through the soil. Thus the Plow requires but very little power of draft beyond what is necessary to cut out the furrow-slice.

In testing the quality of Plows, the power by which it is moved, the ease with which it is handled, and the manner in which it completes the work, are three important points, all of which are wisely, accurately and judiciously preserved in these improved Plows.

The character of these Plows for ease of draft and management, and the excellence of their work, though well established in the minds of the farming community, were most fully and satisfactorily exhibited to the public at the grand trial of Plows by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, at Worcester, October 9th, 1844, whose able and impartial committee awarded the highest premium of $50 to B. Martin, for the best Plow, for doing the best work with the least draft, in a trial open to the whole Union—this Plow running in its natural course, and keeping its true position, without any effort of the plowman, and turning a furrow 12 inches wide and 6 inches deep, with a much less draft than any other Plow on the ground.

These Plows, as improved, are considered to be nearest to perfection of any implements of the kind in this country, as well in respect to material and workmanship, as in form of construction.

At the late Cattle-Show and Plowing-Match of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, in the heart of that most valuable agricultural county, B. Martin's Plow received the highest and most enthusiastic commendation from intelligent and experienced practical farmers, who know and are the most competent judges.

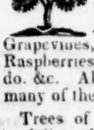
His castings are of a superior kind, the workmanship not inferior to any other Plows in this country, and his timber being the very best of white oak; and every farmer knows that good timber in his Plows is of the utmost importance—all of which in fact renders B. Martin's Plow the very article every farmer wants. The high character of these Plows is abundantly sustained by a continued and extended patronage, which the manufacturer hopes by his efforts and exertions to retain Being himself an experienced Plow-Maker, he will not spare any exertions in order to render his Plows a superior article.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine these Plows before they purchase JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 24.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.

COLUMBIA STREET.



SAMUEL POND, *Nurseryman, Cambridgeport, Mass.*, has for sale a choice assortment of FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS, ROOTS AND VINES. Among them are the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grapevines, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Pear Stocks, Apple Stocks, Plum do, Cherry do. &c. Also, 500 Pears and Plums of extraordinary size, many of them have borne fruit.

Trees of an extraordinary size always on hand, and will be delivered to any part of the city FREE OF EXPENSE.

Orders left at the Nursery, will be promptly attended to, and carefully packed to go with safety to any part of the country.

March 11, 1845.

SCIONS FOR GRAFTING.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish Scions of Apples, Pears, Plums and Cherries of almost any varieties, provided a few days notice is given. They have on hand the following Apple Scions:—

Baldwin, R. Russetting, Greening, Spitzenburg, Porter, Old Nonsuch, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Red Astrachan, Butterfield (a beautiful winter,) Newton Pippin, Yellow Bell Flower, Gardener Sweet, Blanchard's Winter (new and fine,) Adams' Winter (new and fine,) Striped Sweet fine-Fall,) Scraper (very fine large Fall variety.) Fameuse, Jewett's Fine Red, Lyscom, Porter, Corse's Favorite, Lecister Sweet, (very best winter) Maiden's Blush, Danvers Winter Sweet, Ram's Horn, Peck's Pleasant, Pennock's Red, Wine, with other fine sorts. Price for Apples 25 cents per dozen, or $1,50 per hundred

Pears, Plums and Cherries, 50 cents per dozen; extra fine charged for rare varieties.

A liberal discount made when 500 or more is taken.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 12, 1845.

WILLIS' LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over, and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

EARLY PEAS! EARLY PEAS!!

The finest assortment of EARLY PEAS ever offered for sale, have just been received by the subscribers, who can confidently recommend them as being superior to any thing of the kind ever offered in this market. The following are some of the varieties, viz:

Prince Albert Peas,	Cedo Nulli,
Smith's Early do.	Hill's Early, &c. &c.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 N. Market St.

Feb. 18, 1845.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

NEW ENGLAND

Agricultural Warehouse

AND

SEED STORE.

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties; they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand.

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do. do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do. do. 100 Common do. do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do. do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do. Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do. do., 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles, 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz Scythe Stones, 3000 do Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do. Common do. 100 do. Spades, 500 do. Grass Scythes, 300 do. Patent Snaiths, 200 do Common do., 500 do. Hay Rakes, 200 do. Garden do., 200 do. Manure Forks, 3 0 do. Hay do, 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do, Truck do. 100 do Draft do, 500 do. Tie up do, 50 doz Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on Rollers

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street. Boston.

CHEESE PRESSES.

Self-acting and other Cheese Presses, of the most approved kinds, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market street, by J. BRECK & Co.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HOWARD'S PREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

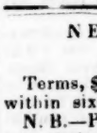
The subsoil low is unquestionably the most important agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country, as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry. Says that eminently skilful and intelligent agriculturist, Mr. Phinney, of Lexington: "such is the estimate in which I hold this important implement, that I should consider it a great piece of improvidence to put in a crop without first subsoiling the ground." The subsoil Plows manufactured by Mr. Howard, are of two sizes—the smaller obtained the highest premium offered by the State Agricultural Society at its late exhibition at Worcester. The committee to award the premium on Subsoil Plows, in their report say:—"The committee were pleased with the neatness and firmness of structure of these Plows—characteristics which have distinguished all the Plows of Mr. Howard that have come within their observation. *Utility* and not *show*, are their peculiar features. * * They were astonished to find with what ease and perfection the hard pan could be stirred, and broken to the depth and width of 8 or 9 inches, for such was the operation of the medium size Plows, with a power not exceeding that ordinarily required for moving a surface Plow at the same depth—and they found the Plow might be guided with less labor and fatigue than the surface Plow. * * They confidently recommend the subsoil Plow to the attention of the farmers of the Commonwealth"

The improvement in the length of the handles of Mr Howard's Plows, suggested by the committee, has been made—and the undersigned are now prepared to furnish these invaluable implements wholesale and retail.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have for sale a large assortment of choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees, which they offer to the public at reasonable rates; as they are agents for many of the best nurseries and gardens in the vicinity of the city, they can execute any order that they may be favored with. From their own nurseries they can furnish the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant, &c. Also, Ornamental Plants of every description.

March 11, 1845.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,
21 SCHOOL STREET.